Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C....MONDAY JULY 30, 1832. [VOL.. XIII :...NO 634.

TERMS.

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UNITED STATES' BANK.

MESSAGE

FROM THE PRESIDENT U. S.

RETURNING THE BANK BILL TO THE SENATE WITH HIS OBJECTIONS.

To the Senate:

The bill "to modify and continue" the act, entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," was presented to me on the 4th July, instant. Having considered it with that solemn regard to the principles of the Constitution, which the day was calculated to inspire, and come to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law, I herewith return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections.

A Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the Government, and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank, are unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty, at an early period of my administration, to call the attention of Congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all its advantages, and obviating these objections. I sincerely regret that, in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country.

The present corporate body, denominated the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, will have existed, at the time this act is intended to take effect, twenty years. It enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the General Government, a monopoly of its favor and support, and as a necessary consequence, almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange. The powers, privileges, and favors bestowed upon it in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders.

An apology may be found for the failure to guard against this result, in the consideration that the effect of the original act of incorporation could not be certainly foreseen at the time of its passage. The act before me proposes another gratuity to the holders of the same stock, and in many cases to the same men, of at least seven millions more. This donation finds no apology in any uncertainty as to the effect of the act. On all hands it is conceded that its passage will increase, at least twenty or thirty per cent. more, the market price of the stock, subject to the payment of the annuity of $200,000 per year, secured by the act; thus adding, in a moment one fourth to its par value. It is not our own citizens only who are to receive the bounty of our government. More than eight millions of the stock of this bank are held by foreigners. By this act the American republic proposes virtually to make them a present of some millions of dollars. For these gratuities to foreigners, and to some of our own opulent citizens, the act secures no equivalent whatever. They are the certain gains of the present stockholders, under the operation of this act, after making full allowance for the payment of the bonus.

Every monopoly, and all exclusive privileges, are granted at the expense of the public, which ought to receive a fair equivalent. The many millions which this act proposes to bestow on the stockholders of the existing bank, must come directly or indirectly out of the earnings of the American people. It is due to them, therefore, if their Government sell monopolies and exclusive privileges, that they should at least exact for them as much as they are worth in open market. The value of the monopoly, in this case, may be correctly ascertained. The twenty eight millions of stock would probably be at an advance of fifty per cent, and command, in market at least forty two millions of dollars, subject to the payment of the present bonus. The present value of the monopoly, therefore, is seventeen millions of dollars, and this the act proposes to sell for three millions payable in fifteen annual instalments of $200,000 each.

It is not conceivable how the present stockholders can have any claim to the special favor of the government. The present corporation has enjoyed its monopoly during the period stipulated in the original contract. If we must have such a corporation, why should not the Government sell out the whole stock, and thus secure to the people the full market value of the privileges granted? Why should not Congress create and sell the twenty eight millions of stock, incorporating the purchasers with all the powers and privileges secured in this act, and putting the premium upon the sales into the treasury.

But this act does not permit competition in the purchase of this monopoly. It seems to be predicated on the erroneous idea, that the present stockholders have a prescriptive right not only to the favor, but to the bounty of the Government. It appears that more than a fourth part of this stock is held by foreigners, and the residue is held by a few hundred of our own citizens, chiefly of the richest class. For their benefit does this act exclude the whole American people from competition in the purchase of this monopoly, and dispose of it for many millions less than it is worth. This seems the less excusable, because some of our citizens, not now stockholders, petitioned that the door of competition might be opened, and offered to take a charter on terms much more favorable to the Government and country.

But this proposition, although made by men whose aggregate wealth is believed to be equal to all the private stock in the existing bank, has been set aside, and the bounty of our Government is proposed to be again bestowed on the few who have been fortunate enough to secure the stock, and at this moment wield the power of the existing institution. I cannot perceive the justice or policy of this course. If our Government must sell monopolies, it would seem to be its duty to take nothing less than their full value; and if gratuities must be made once in fifteen or twenty years, let them not be bestowed on the subjects of a foreign Government, nor upon a designated or favored class and men in our own country. It is but justice and good policy, as far as the nature of the case will admit, to confine our favors to our own fellow citizens, and let each in his turn enjoy an opportunity to profit by our bounty. In the bearings of the act before me upon these points, I find ample reasons why it should not become a law.

It has been urged as an argument in favor of rechartering the present bank, that calling in its loans will produce great embarrasment and distress. The time allowed to close its concerns is ample; and if it has been well managed its pressure will be light, and heavy only in case its management has been bad. If therefore, it shall produce distress, the fault will be its own, and it would furnish a reason against renewing a power which has been so obviously abused. But will there ever be a time when this reason will be less powerful? To acknowledge its force, is to admit the bank ought to be perpetual, and, as a consequence, the present stockholders and those inheriting their rights as successors be established, a privileged order, clothed both with great political power, and enjoying immense pecuniary advantages, from their connection with the Government.

The modifications of the existing charter, proposed by this act, are not such, in my view, as make it consistent with the rights of the States, or the liberties of the people. The qualification of the right of the bank to hold real estate, the limitation of its power to establish branches, and the power reserved to Congres to forbid the circulation of small notes, are restrictions comparatively, of little value or importance. All the objectionable principles of the existing corporation, and most of its odious features, are retained without alleviation.

The fourth section provides "that the notes or bills of the said corporation, although the same be on the faces thereof respectively made payable at one place only, shall nevertheless be received by the said corporation at the bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposite thereof, if tendered in liquidation or payment of any balance or balances due to said corporation, or to such office of discount and deposite from any other incorporated bank."

This provision secures to the State banks a legal privilege in the Bank of the United States, which is withheld from all private citizens. If a State bank in Philadelphia owe the bank of the United States, and have notes issued by the St. Louis branch, it can pay the debt with those notes; but if a merchant, mechanic, or other private citizen be in like circumstances, he cannot, by law, pay his debt with those notes but must sell them at a discount, or send them to St Louis to be cashed. This boon, conceded to the State banks, though not unjust in itself, is most odious; because it does not measure out equal justice to the high and the low, the rich and the poor. To the extent of its practical effect, it is a bond of union among the banking establishments of the nation, erecting them into an interest separate from that of the people: and its necessary tendency is to unite the Bank of the United States, and the State banks, in any measure which may be thought conducive to their common interest.

The ninth section of the act recognizes principles of worse tendency than any provision of the present charter.

It enacts that "the cashier of the bank shall annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury the names of all stockholders who are not resident citizens of the United States; and, on the application of the Treasurer of any State, shall make out, and transmit to such Treasurer, a list of stockholders residing in, or citizens, of, such State, with the amount of stock owned by each."

Although this provision, taken in connexion with a decision of the Supreme Court, surrenders, by its silence, the right of the States to tax the banking institutions created by this corporation, under the name of branches, throughout the Union, it is evidenty intended to be construed as a concession of their right to tax that portion of the stock which may be held by their own citizens and residents. In this light, if the act becomes a law, it will be understood by the States, who will probably proceed to levy a tax equal to that paid upon the stock of banks incorporated by themselves. In some States that tax is now one per cent., either on the capital or on the shares; and that may be assumed as the amount which all citizens or resident stockholders would be taxed under the operation of this act. As it is only the stock *held* in the States, and not that *employed* within them, which would be subject to taxation, and as the names of foreign stockholders are not to be reported to the Treasurers of the States, it is obvious that the stock held by them will be exempt from this burden. Their annual profits will, therefore, be one per cent. more than the citizen stockholders, and as the annual dividends of the bank may be safely estimated at seven per cent., the stock will be worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to citizens of the United States. To appreciate the effects which this state of things will produce, we must take a brief review of the operations, and present condition of the Bank of the United States.

By documents submitted to Congress at the present session, it appears that on the 1st of Jan., 1832, of the twenty-eight millions of private stock in the corporation, $8,405,500 were held by foreigners, mostly of Gr. Brittain. The amount of stock held in the nine western & south western States is $140,200, & in the four southern States is $5,623,100, and in the eastern and middle States about $13,522,000. The profits of the bank in 1831, as shown in a statement to Congress, were about $3,455,598; of this there accrued in the nine western States about $1,640,048, in the four southern States about $352,507, and in the middle and eastern States, about $1,463,041. As little stock is held in the west, it is obous that the debt of the people in that section to the bank is principally a debt to the eastern and foreign stockholders; that the interest they pay upon it, is carried into the eastern States and into Europe; and that it is a burden upon their industry, and a drain of their currency, which no country can bear without inconvenience, and occasional distress. To meet this burden, and equalize the exchange operations of the bank, the amount of specie drawn from those states through its branches within the last two years, as shown by its official reports, was about $3,000,000.— More than a half million of this amount does not stop in the eastern States, but passes on to Europe, to pay dividends of the foreign stockholders. In the principle of taxation recognized by this act, the western States find no adequate compensation for this perpetual burden on their industry, and drain of their currency. The branch bank at Mobile made, last year, $95,140; yet, under the provisions of this act, the State of Alabama can raise no revenue from those profitable operations because not a share of the stock is held by any of her citizens. Mississippi and Missouri are in the same condition in relation to the branches at Natches and St. Louis; and such, in a greater or less degree, is the condition of every western State. The tendency of the plan of taxation which this act proposes, will be to place the whole United States in the same relation to foreign countries which the western States now bear to the eastern. When, by a tax on resident stockholders, the stock of this bank is made worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to residents, most of it will inevitably leave the country.

Thus will this provision, in its practical effect, deprive the eastern as well as the southern and western States, of the means of raising a revenue from the extension of business and the great profits of this institution. It will make the American people debtors to aliens in nearly the whole amount due to this bank, and send across the Atlantic from two to five millions of specie every year, to pay the bank dividends.

In another of its bearings this provision is fraught with danger. Of the twenty-five directors of this bank, five are chosen by the Government, and twenty by the citizen stockholders. From all voice in these elections the foreign stockholders are excluded by the charter. In proportion, therefore, as the stock is transfered to foreign holders, the extent of suffrage in the choice of directors is curtailed. Already is almost a third of the stock in foreign hands, and not represented in elections.— It is constantly passing out of the country, and this act will accelerate its departure. The entire control of the institution would necessarily fall into the hands of a few citizen stockholders, and the ease with which the object would be accomplished, would be a temptation to designing men to secure that control in their own hands by monopolizing the remaining stock. There is danger that a president and directors would then be able to elect themselves from year to year, and without responsibility or control, manage the whole concerns of the bank during the existence of its charter. It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions might flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few men irresponsible to the people.

Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a bank that, in its nature, has so little to bind it to our country? The president of the bank has told us, that most of the State banks exist by its forbearance. Should its influence become concentrated, as it may under the operation of such an act as this in the hands of a self-elected directory, whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholder, will there not be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace, and for the independence of our country in war? Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert it; but if this monopoly were regularly renewed every fifteen or twenty years, on terms proposed by themselves, they might seldom in peace put forth their strength to influence elections or control the affairs of the nation. But if any private citizen or public functionary should interpose to curtail its powers, or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it cannot be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.

Should the stock of the bank principally pass into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and we should unfortunately become involved in a war with that country, what would be our condition? Of the course which would be pursued by a bank almost wholly owned by the subjects of a foreign power, and managed by those whose interests, if not affections, would run in the same direction, there can be no doubt: All its operations within would be in aid of the hostile fleets and armies without: controlling our currency, receiving our public moneys, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence, it would be more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of the enemy.

If we must have a bank with private stockholders, every consideration of sound policy, and every impulse of American feeling admonishes that it should be *purely American*. Its stockholders should be composed exclusively of our own citizens, who at least ought to be friendly to our government, and willing to support it in times of difficulty and danger. So abundant is domestic capital, that competition in subscribing for the stock of local banks has recently led almost to riots. To a bank exclusively of American stockholders, possessing the powers and privileges granted by this act, subscriptions for two hundred millions of dollars could be readily obtained. Instead of sending abroad the stock of the bank, in which the government must deposite its funds, and on which it must rely to sustain its credit in times of emergency, it would rather seem to be expedient to prohibit its sale to aliens under penalty of absolute forfeiture.

It is maintained by the advocates of the bank, that its constitutionality, in all its features, ought to be considered as settled by precedent, and by the decision of the Supreme Court. To this conclusion I cannot assent. Mere precedent is a dangerous source of authority, and should not be regarded as deciding questions of constitutional power, except where the acquiescence of the people and the States can be considered as well-settled. So far from this being the case on this subject, an argument against the bank might be based on precedent. One Congress, 1791, decided in favor of a bank; another, in 1811, decided against it. One Congress, in 1815, decided against a bank; another in 1816, decided in its favor. Prior to the present Congress, therefore, the precedents drawn from that source were equal. If we resort to the States, the expressions of legislative, judicial, and executive opinions against the bank have been, probably, to those in its favor, as four to one.—There is nothing in precedent, therefore, which, if its authority were admitted, ought to weigh in favor of the act before me.

If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whole ground of this act, it ought not to control the co-ordinate authorities of this government. The Congress, the Executive, and the Court, must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President, to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the Supreme Judges, when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The opinion of the judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the judges; and on that point, the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive, when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve.

But in the case relied upon, the Supreme Court have not decided that all the features of this corporation are compatible with the constitution. It is true, that the court have said, that the law incorporating the bank, is a constitutional exercise of power by Congress. But taking into view the whole opinion of the court, and the reasoning by which they have come to that conclusion, I understand them to have decided that, inasmuch as a bank is an appropriate means for carrying into effect the enumerated powers of the General, Government, therefore, the law incorporating it is in accordance with that provision of the constitution which declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying these powers into execution."— Having satisfied themselves, that the word "*necessary*," in the constitutution, means "*needful*" *requisite, essential*," "*conducive to*," and that "a bank" is a convenient, a useful and essential instrument in the prosecution of the Government's fiscal operations," they conclude that, to "use one must be within the discretion of Congress;" and, that, "the act to incorporete the Bank of the United States, is a law made in pursuance of the constitution."— "But," say they," "where the law is not prohibited, and is really caculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the Government; to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity, would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judical department, and to tread on legislative ground."

The principle, here affirmed, is, that the "degree of its necessity," involving all the details of a banking institution, is a question exclusively for legislative consideration. A bank is constitutional; but it is the province of the legislature to determine whether this or that particular power, privilege, or exemption, is "necessary and proper" to enable the bank to discharge its duties to the Government, and from their decision there is no appeal to the courts of justice. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, therefore, it is the exclusive province of the Congress and the President to decide, whether the particular features of this act are "*necessary and proper*," in order to enable the bank to perform conveniently and efficiently, the public duties assigned to it as a fiscal agent, and therefore, constitutional, or *unnecessary & improper*, and therefore, unconstitutional.

Without commenting on the general principles affirmed by the Supreme Court, let us examine the details of this act, in accordance with the rule of legislative action, which they have laid down. It will be found, that many of the powers and privileges conferred on it, cannot be supposed necessary for the purpose for which it is proposed to be created, and are not, therefore, means necessary to attain the end in view, and consequently, not justified by the constitution.

The original act of incorporation, section 21, enacts, "that no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation, hereby created, for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged: *Provided*, Congress may renew existing charters for banks within the District of Columbia, not increasing the capital thereof, and may, also, establish any other bank or banks in said District, with capitals not exceeding, in the whole, six millions of dollars, if they shall deem it expedient." This provision is continued in force by the act before me, fifteen years from the 3d of March, 1836.

If Congress possesses the power to establish one bank, they had power to establish more than one, if, in their opinion, two or more banks had been "necessary" to facilitate the execution of the powers delegated to them in the Constitution. If they possessed the power to establish a second bank, it was a power derived from the Constitution, to be exercised from time to time, and at any time when the interests of the country, or the emergencies of the Government might make it expedient. It was possessed by one Congress as well as another, and by all Congresses alike, and alike at every session. But the Congress of 1816 have taken it away from their successors for twenty years, and the Congress of 1832 proposes to abolish it for fifteen years more. It cannot be "*necessary*" or "*proper*" for Congress to barter away, or divest themselves of, any of the powers vested in them by the Constitution, to be exercised for the public good. It is not "*necessary*" to the efficiency of the bank, nor is it "*proper*" in relation to themselves and their successors. They may *properly* use the discretion vested in them, but they may not limit the discretion of their successors. This restriction on themselves, and grant of a monopoly to the bank, is therefore unconstitutional.

In another point of view, this provision is a palpable attempt to amend the Constitution by an act of legislation. The Constitution declares that "the Congress shall have power" to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over the District of Columbia. Its constitutional power, therefore, to establish banks in the District of Columbia, and increase their capital at will, is unlimited and uncontrollable by any other power than that which gave authority to the Constitution. Yet this act declares, that Congress shall *not* increase the capital of existing banks, nor create other banks with capitals exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars. The Constitution declares, that Congress *shall* have power to exercise exclusive legislation over this district "*in all cases whatsoever*," and this act declares they shall not. Which is the supreme law of the land? This provision cannot be "*necessary*" or "*proper*" or "*constitutional*," unless the absurdity be admitted, that whenever it is "necessary and proper" in the opinion of Congress, they have a right to barter away one portion of the powers vested in them by the Constitution as a means of executing the rest.

On two subjects only does the constitution recogniso in Congress the power to grant exclusive privileges on monopolies. It declares that "Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." Out of the express delegation of power, have grown our laws of patents and copy rights. As the constitution expressly delegates to Congress the power to grant exclusive privileges in these cases, as the means of executing the substantive power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, it is consistent with the fair rules of construction to conclude, that such a power was not intended to be granted as a means of accomplishing any other end. On every other subject which comes within the scope of Congressional power, there is an ever living discretion in the use of proper means, which cannot be restricted or abolished without an amendment of the constitution. Every act of Congress, therefore, which attempts, by grants of monopolies, or sale of exclusive privileges for a limited time, or a time without limit, to restrict or extinguish its own discretion in the choice of means to execute its delegated powers, is equivalent to a legislative amendment to the constitution, and palpably unconstitutional.

This act authorises and encourages transfers of its stock to foreigners, and grants them an exemption from all State and national taxation. So far from being "*necessary and proper*" that the bank should possess this power, to make it a safe and efficient agent of the Government in its fiscal operations, it is calculated to convert the Bank of the United States into a foreign bank, to impoverish our people in time of peace, disseminate a foreign influence through every section of the republic, and in war to endanger our independence.

The several States reserved the power at the formation of the constitution, to regulate and control titles and transfers of real property, and most, if not all of them, have laws disqualifying aliens from acquiring or holding lands within their limits. But this act in disregard of the undoubted right of the States to prescribe such disqualifications, gives to aliens, stockholders in this bank, an interest and title, as members of the corporation, to all the real property it may acquire within any of the States of this Union. This privilege granted to aliens is not "*necessary*" to enable the bank to perform its public duties, nor in any sense "*proper*," because it is vitally subversive of the rights of the States.

The Government of the United States have no constitutional power to purchase lands within the States except "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings," and even for these objects only "by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be." By making themselves stockholders in the bank, and granting to the corporation the power to purchase lands for other purposes, they assume a power not granted in the constitution, and grant to others what they do not themselves possess. It is not *necessary* to the receiving, safe keeping, or transmission of the funds of the Goverment, that the bank should possess this power, and it is not *proper* that Congress should thus enlarge the powers delegated to them in the constitution.

The old Bank of the United States possessed a capital of only eleven millions of dollars, which was found fully sufficient to enable it, with despatch and safety, to perform all the functions required of it by the Government. The capital of the present bank is thirty-five millions of dollars, at least twenty-four more than experience has proved to be *necessary* to enable a bank to perform its public functions. The public debt which existed during the period of the old bank and on the establishment of the new has been nearly paid off, and our revenue will soon be reduced.—

This increase of capital is, therefore, not for public, but for private purposes.

The Government is the only "*proper*" judge where its agents should reside and keep their offices, because it best knows where their presence will be "necessary." It cannot, therefore, be "*necessary*" or "*proper*" to authorize the bank to locate branches where it pleases, to perform the public service, without consulting the government, and contrary to its will. The principle laid down by the Supreme Court concedes that Congress cannot establish a bank for purposes of private speculation and gain, but only as a means of executing the delegated powers of the General Government. By the same principle, a branch bank cannot constitutionally be established for other than public purposes. The power which this act gives to establish two branches in any State, without the injunction or request of the Government, and for other than public purposes, is not "*necessary*" to the due *execution* of the powers delegated to Congress.

The bonus which is exacted from the bank, is a confession, upon the face of the act, that the powers granted by it are greater than are "*necessary*" to its character as a fiscal agent. The Government does not tax its officers and agent for the privileges of serving it. The bonus of a million and a half, required by the original charter, and that of three millions proposed by this act, are not exacted for the privilege of giving "the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States or the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of the difference of exchange," as required by the act of incorporation; but for something more beneficial to the stockholders. The original act declares, that it (the bonus) is granted "in consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act upon the said bank;" and the act before me declares it to be "in consideration of the exclusive benefits and privileges continued by this act to the said corporation, for fifteen years as aforesaid." It is, therefore, for "exclusive privileges and benefits," conferred for their own use and emolument, and not for the advantage of the Government, that a bonus is exacted. These surplus powers, for which the bank is required to pay, cannot be "*necessary*" to make it the fiscal agent of the Treasury. If they were, the execution of a bonus for them would not be "*proper*."

It is maintained by some that the bank is a means of executing the constitutional power "to coin money, and regulate the value thereof." Congress have established a mint to coin money, and passed laws to regulate the value thereof. The money so coined, with its value so regulated, and such foreign coins as Congress may adopt, are the only currency known to the Constitution. But if they have other power to regulate the currency, it was conferred to be exercised by themselves and not to be transferred to a corporation. If the bank be established for that purpose, with a charter unalterable without its consent, Congress have parted with their power for a term of years, during which the Constitution is a dead letter. It is neither necessary nor proper to transfer its legislative power to such a bank, and therefore unconstitutional.

By its silence, considered in connexion with the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, this act takes from the States the power to tax a portion of the banking business carried on within their limits, in subversion of one of the strongest barriers which secured them against federal encroachments. Banking, like farming, manufacturing, or any other occupation or profession, is a business, the right to follow which is not originally derived from the laws. Every citizen, and every company of citizens, in all of our States, possessed the right until the State Legislature deemed it good policy to prohibit private banking by law. If the prohibitory State laws were now repealed, every citizen would again possess the right. The State banks are a qualified restoration of the right which has been taken away by the laws against banking, guarded by such provisions and limitations as, in the opinion of the State legislatures, the public interest requires. These corporations, unless there be an exemption in their charter, are like private bankers and banking companies, subject to State taxation. The manner in which these taxes shall be laid, depends wholly in legislative discretion. It may be upon the bank, upon the stock, upon the profits, or in any other mode which their sovereign power shall will.

Upon the formation of the constitution, the states guarded their taxing power with peculiar jealousy. They surrendered it only as it regards imports and exports. In relation to every other object within their jurisdiction, whether persons, property, business, or professions, it was secured in as ample a manner as it was before possessed. All persons, though United States' officers, are liable to a poll tax by the States within which they reside; the lands of the United States are liable to the usual land tax, except in the new States, from whom agreements, that they would not tax unsold lands, are exacted when they are admitted into the Union: horses, wagons, any beasts, or vehicles, tools, or property, belonging to private citizens, though employed in the service of the United States, are subject to State taxation. Every private business, whether carried on by an officer of the general government or not, whether it be mixed with public concerns or not, even if it be carried on by the government of the United States itself, seperately or in partnership, falls within the scope of the taxing power of the States. Nothing comes more fully within it than banks and the business of banking, by whomsoever instituted and carried on.

Over this whole subject matter, it is just as absolute, unlimited, and uncontrolable, as if the constitution had never been adopted, because in the formation of that instrument it was reserved without qualification.

The principle is conceded, that the States cannot rightfully tax the operation of the General Government. They cannot tax the money of the government deposited in the State banks, nor the agency of those banks in remitting it; but will any man maintain that their mere selection to perform this public service for the General Government, would exempt the State banks and their ordinary business from State taxation? Had the United States, instead of establishing a bank at Philadelphia, employed a private banker to keep and transmit their funds, would it have deprived Pennsylvania of the right to tax his bank and his usual banking operations? It will not be pretented. Upon what principle, then, are the banking establishments of the bank of the United States, and their usual banking operations, to be exempted from taxation? It is not their public agency, or the deposites of the government, which the States claim a right to tax, but their banks and their banking powers, instituted and exercised within State jurisdiction for their private emolument—those powers and privileges for which they pay a bonus, and which the States tax in their own banks. The exercise of these powers within a State, no matter by whom or under what arthority, whether by private citizens in their original right, by corporate bodies created by the States,, by foreigners or the agents of foreign governments located within their limits, forms a legitimate object of the State taxation. From this, and like sources, from the persons, property, and business, that are found residing, located, or carried on, under their jurisdiction, must the States, since the surrender of their right to raise a revenue from imports and exports, draw all the money necessary for the support of their governments, and the maintainance of their independence. There is no more appropriate subject of taxation than banks, banking, and bank stocks, and none to which the States ought more pertinaciously to cling.

It cannot be *necessary* to the character of the bank as a fiscal agent of the government, that its private business should be exempted from that taxation to which all the State banks are liable; nor can I conceive it "*proper*" that the substantive and most essential powers reserved by the states, shall be thus attacked and annihilated as a means of executing the powers delegated to the General Goveonment. It may be safely assumed, that none of those sages who had an agency in forming or adopting our constitution, ever imagined that any portion of the taxing power of the States, not prohibited to them nor delegated to Congress, was to be swept away and annihilated as a means of executing certain powers delegated to Congress.

If our power over means is so absolute that the Supreme Court will not call in question the constitutionality of an act of Congress, the subject of which "is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the Government," although, as in the case before me, it takes away powers expressly granted to congress, and rights scrupulously reserved to the States, it becomes us to proceed in our legislation with the utmost caution. Though not directly, our own powers, and the rights of the States, may be indirectly legislated away in the use of means to execute substantive powers.

We may not enact that Congress shall not have the power of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, but we may pledge the faith of the United States that as a means of executing other powers it shall not be exercised for twenty years or for ever. We may not pass an act prohibiting the States to tax the banking business carried on within their limits, but we may, as a means of executing our powers over other objects, place that business in the hands of our agents, and then declare it exempt from State taxation in their hands. Thus may our own powers and the rights of the States, which we cannot directly curtail or invade, be frittered away and extinguished in the use of means employed by us to execute other powers. That a bank of the United States, competent to all duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. In the absence of such a call, it is obviously proper that he should confine himself to pointing out those prominent features in the act presented, which, in his opinion, make it incompatible with the constitution and sound policy. A general discussion will now take place, eliciting new light, and setting important principles; and a new Congress, elected in the midst of such discussion, and furnishing an equal representation of the people according to the last census, will bear to the Capitol the verdict of public opinion, and, I doubt not, bring this important question to a satisfactory result.

Under such circumstances, the bank comes forward and asks for a renewal of its charter for a term of fifteen years, upon conditions which not only operate as a gratuity to the stockholders of many millions of dollars, but will sanction abuses and legalize any encroachments.

Suspicions are entertained and charges are made of gross abuses and violation of its charter. An investigation unwilling conceded, and so restricted in time, as necessary to make it incomplete and unsatisfactory, discloses enough to excite suspicion and alarm. In the practices of the principal bank, partially unveiled, in the absence of important witnesses, and in numerous charges confidently made, and as yet wholly uninvestigated, there are enough to induce a majority of the committe of investigation, a committee which was selected from the most able and honorable members of the House of representatives, to recommend a suspension of further action upon the bill, and a prosecution of the inquiry. As the charter had yet four years to run, and as a renewal now was not necessary to the successful prosecution of its business, it was to have been expected that the bank itself, conscious of its purity, and proud of its character, would have withdrawn its application for the present, and demanded the severest scrutiny into all its transactions. In their declining to do so, there seems to be an additional reason why the functionaries of the government should proceed with less haste, and more caution, in the renewal of their monopoly.

The bank is professedly established as an agent of the Executive branches of the Government, and its constitutionality is maintained on that ground. Neither upon the propriety of present action, nor upon the provisions of this act, was the Executive consulted. It has had no opportunity to say that it neither needs nor wants an agent clothed with such powers, and favored by such exemptions. There is nothing in its legitimate functions which make it necessary or proper. Whatever interests or influence, whether public or private, has given birth to this act, it cannot be found either in the wishes or necessities of the Department, by which present action is deemed premature, and the powers conferred upon its agent not only unnecessary, but dangerous to the Government and country.

It is to be regretted that the rich, and powerful, too, often bend the acts of Government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just Government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities, and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their Government. There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqalified blessing. In the act before me, there seems to be a wide unnecessary departure from these just principles.

Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved, by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move, unobstructed, in its proper orbit.

Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our government now encounters, and most of the dangers which impend over our Union, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them rich by acts of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires, we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our Union. It is time to pause in our career, to review our principles, and, if possible, revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise which distinguished the sages of the revolution, and the fathers of our Union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can, at least, take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges, against any prostitution of our government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy.

I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow-citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me ample grounds for contentment and peace. In the difficulties which surround us, and the dangers which threaten our institutions, there is cause for neither dismay nor alarm. For relief and deliverance, let us firmly rely on that kind Providence which, I am sure, watches, with peculiar care, over the destinies of our republic, and on the intelligence and wisdom of our countrymen. Through *His* abundant goodness and *their* patriotic devotion, our liberty and Union will be preserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, July 10, 1832.

The Mayor of New-Orleans by a city ordinance, is obliged to appear at all fires, with a white scarf around his waist, and the different members of the police with a white scarf on the left arm.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Conclusion of the proceedings of the Senate of Thursday last.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. Wilkns. from the Committee of Conference, reported that the committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from their several amendments, and concur in the amendments of the House.

Before any question was taken on this report, Mr. Bell moved and *indefinite postponement* of the whole subject.

Mr. Hayne said, that he considered this motion as premature, apd he should, therefore, at this time, vote against it. He thought the proper course was to take up the amendments and dispose of them. Let us at least ascertain the sense of the Senate upon these amendments. After the principal amendments shall be gone through with, he should make a motion to recommit the bill with instructions so to amend it as to provide for a general system of ad valorem duties, arranged on just and equitable principles. It would be time enough when all these questions shall be disposed of, and the bill shall be put into the shape which a majority of the Senate shall think proper to give it, to make a decision for or against it. For his part, however, he had no hesitation in saying now, that neither in the shape which it had assumed in the senate nor in that in which it came from the other House, could he give it his support. He believed that, in either form, it was a worse bill than that of 1828, and when the final question came to be taken upon it, if he could not get it recommitted, and eventually reconsidered, he should then vote for its indefinite postponement.

After a few remarks from one or two other gentlemen, the vote was taken on Mr. Bell's motion, which was lost—yeas 10, nays 38.

The Senate then proceededed to consider the amendments on the several items, on which a long and desultory debate ensued, which resulted in the Senate's receding from their several amendments, and concurring in those of the House.—After the loss of Mr. Bell's motion as above mentioned, Mr. Clay rose, and congratulated the friends of the American System, on the triumph of the protective policy, which was about to be consummated by the passage of the bill. The southern Senators, voting against the indefinate postponement, must be considered as fixing their approbation to the principle of protection, which was embraced in it; he excepted, of course, the Senators from S. Carolina, who had disclaimed it. The bill was based on the principle of giving adequate protection to every branch of domestic industry, and if there was any one of them, in relation to which the measure of protection was not full, this defect would be supplied hereafter. The protecting principle being adopted after the payment of the debt, would leave to Congress hereafter, no other duty but to carry it out and fortify it. Mr. Clay also relied on the discrimination recognised in the bill, between the protected and unprotected articles, in which respect the bill conformed to his resolution, which had been so strongly reprobated at the begining of the session, but in which gentlemen were willing now to acquiesce. Mr. Clay complained of the conduct of the committee of Conference in giving up all the amendments of the Senate, but contended that though woollens and cotton bagging had not been taken as good care of as iron, yet, as he considered much was gained by the sanction which would be given to the system by the passage of the bill, he hoped the bill would pass, and that its defects might be corrected at the next session.

Mr. Dickerson vindicated the course of the Committee, and said he had yielded the amendments of the Senate, because he knew that to insist upon them, would be to lose the bill. That he considered it a good bill for the manufacturers, and if further protection should be found necessary on woollens, or any other articles, Congress could give it hereafter.

Mr. Wilkins explained his course in the Committee of Conference. He believed the bill, as it came from the other House, to be as beneficial to the manufacturers as the act of 1828, and perhaps more; and as this bill would tend to settle the question, and establish the system, he could not consent to risk the loss of it for seven per cent. upon woollens. Mr. W. declared himself a firm friend of the protecting policy, and in voting for the bill as it came from the other House, he considered himself as maintaining that system in vigor, and acting in strict conformity with the instructions of the Penn. legislature to do so.

Mr. Webster complained of the course of the committee. They had given up the woollens without a struggle; still he was not himself disposed to abandon the bill on that account. Further protection might be extended hereafter.

Mr. Hayne explained his own course in the Committee. Being opposed to the whole system, he had voted to recede in every case, and he could do the other gentlemen, (Messrs Wilkins and Dickerson,) the justice, to say, that they had not yielded an inch, while there was any hope of carrying their point. When it became, certain, that by striking out seven per ct. on woollens, and half a cent on cotton bagging and sugar, they might lose the whole bill, which they justly considered as eminently beneficial to the manufacturers, they very naturally gave up an insignificant part, to secure the rest. He would do the justice to the senator from New Jersey, to say, that neither on this occasion, nor any other, had he manifested the slighest disposition to yield one iota of the protecting system, and in supporting such a bill as this, he had given up nothing to the south. Mr. H. stated that he had seen a letter in the committee from one of the strongest friends of the American system in this country, asserting that this bill was better for the protected interests, than the bill of 1828, and urging his friends on no account to suffer it to be lost. After all, however, Mr. H. said that these amendments presented the smallest of all small questions that he has ever heard gravely discussed in a legislative body, whether woollens should have a protection of fifty or fifty seven per centum and the duty on sugar and cotton bagging, be reduced three or four per centum, still leaving the duties on all of the protected articles at much higher ad valorem rates than they were in 1828.—He concluded by saying, that he should certainly vote for the bill neither in its amended form, or in the shape it came from the other house. There was very little difference between them, and in either shape, in his view of the matter, it made the system worse than it now is.

The amendments having been gone through,

Mr. Hayne moved to recommit the bill with instructions so to amend it, as to provide for a system of ad valorem duties, so arranged as to reduce the revenue to the wants of the country.

The President decided that such a motion could not be received as the Senate must now be confined, to its action, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. Poindexter thereupon moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, saying, that this was now the only way of distinctly expressing the sense of those who were opposed to the bill, as the receding from the next amendment would make it a law. He explained his objections to the bill, which he considered as a recognition of the protecting policy and the final establishment of the American System, to which he always had been and should be opposed.

Mr. Mangum followed in an expression of his views, and declared, that, if he could give his sanction directly or indirectly to this bill, he should consider himself as falsifying all the principles on which he had acted through life.

Mr. Forsyth explained why he should vote against the indefinite postponement of the bill. He considered it in some respects, better than the tariff of 1828: But even after this bill should become a law, he should still continue to strive to avert the evils of the system, and should struggle against it to the last.

Mr. King took similar ground—declared his unalterable hostility to the system. But the question was, shall we have this bill or the tariff of 1828? and he rather preferred the present, and should vote accordingly.

Mr. Hayne said, he had but one more word to say before the final question was taken. From the beginning of the session up to the present moment, he had, with the most perfect good faith, voted for every proposition, and used his utmost efforts to affect such a modification of the Tariff as should remove existing difficulties and do equal justice to all parts of the country. The bill had been put into the form which the tariff majority in both Houses had thought proper to give it, and it now only remained for him, at this last stage of its progress, to record his sentiments in relation to it. He had examined its provisions carefully. He was perfectly satisfied that it did not propose to affect a reduction in the revenue, of more than from three to four millions of dollars, and of this nearly the whole amount was on *unprotected articles*. So far, it aggravated the injustice and inequality, of which the south had so loudly complained. This bill recognizes the protecting system—it has been arranged throughout, on the single principle of taking care of the interests of the manufacturers, and was now openly supported by the tariff party, on the ground that this protection was adequate to the object, and it had been openly avowed, that if it should in any case prove otherwise, further protection was to be hereafter extended. The duties retained by this bill, were most unreasonable and exorbitant—57 per cent upon woollens upwards of 100 per cent upon cottons and iron, and still higher upon salt and sugar; while articles of luxury, only because they did not come into competition with domestic manufactures, were to be admitted duty *free*. He regarded this bill as fixing the system upon the country forever, beyond hope of future relief. He should, therefore, vote for its indefinite postponement, and if the bill was to pass, he would leave the responsibility of a measure fraught with such fatal consequences to others.

The vote was then taken on the motion for indefinate postponement and lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Hayne, Holmes, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Ruggles, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, and Waggaman—15.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Chambers, Clay, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Ewing, Foot, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Johnston, Kane, King, Knight, Marcy, Robinson, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tipton Tomlinson, Webster, White, and Wilkins —30.

The remaining amendment was then concurred in, so that the bill now only waits the signature of the President to become a law.

A full report of this interesting debate will be given hereafter.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

In accordance with the public notice previously given, near three hundred persons, citizens of Chatham, Randolph, Guilford and Orange counties, assembled at Sandy Grove, in Chatham county, on the 4th instant. Col. Abraham Brower, of Randolph, was called to the chair, and Dennis Heartt, of Orange, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the chair, on motion of William Albright, Esq. Dr. Osmond F. F. Long was requested to read the act incorporating the Central Rail Road Company.

The meeting was then very ably addressed by James Mebane, Esq. In the course of his remarks he referred to the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and other similar works; pointed out some of the many difficulties they had to contend with, and the complete success which had attended all their operations. He also enumerated some of the advantages which this mode of transportation possesses above all others; and particularly adverted to the fact, that goods can be transported on rail roads, by means of stationary engines and inclined planes, over mountains, elevated 850 feet in a distance of 32 miles, at a cost of 4½ cents per ton per mile. By this array of facts he clearly demonstrated, that the construction of rail roads is the best mode of internal improvement which we can adopt. He then refered to the ample resources of the state, and pointed out the means which she could employ in the construction of rail roads; clearly showing her ability to enter largely upon the work without adding one cent to the taxes. He next went on to enumerate some of the advantages which would immediately result to the people on the line of the road; the money that would be circulated among them for timber and other materials, for provisions, and for labor; the great improvement in the value of property; and urged impressively the importance of entering at once upon the work.

The following resolutions, were then read, and adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures of our last General, Assembly in granting charters for the construction of two important rail roads in this state, and particularly for the construction of a Central Rail Road; and in so far evidencing a willingness that the state should take an interest in them, as to make an appropriation for surveys.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the practicability and utility of constructing rail roads is no longer a matter of experiment; uniform success having attended all cases where they have been commenced, and many of them over localities which present far greater obstacles than any we have to contend with.

Resolved, That it is with much gratification we learn that an able engineer has been procured, who is now engaged in making the surveys, from whose labors we anticipate a favorable result.

Resolved, That we recommend to the attention of our next legislature the expediency of making an appropriation for the purchase of stock in the Central Rail Road Company; as we deem that work in an especial manner connected with the general prosperity of the state.

It was also farther resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Hillsborough Recorder, and that other editors who may feel interested in the matter be requsted to copy the same.

ABRAHAM BROWER, *Chairman*.
DENNIS HEARTT *Secretary*.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND THE MECHANICS.

We wish, on this occasion, to use the term *Manufacturers* as including those branches which are carried on chiefly by great machine powers, and in great establishments, embracing what are usually termed Cotton, Woollen and Iron manufacture. By *Mechanics* we now intend all persons engaged in operations which are generally carried on in smaller establishments, and in a greater degree by manual labor. The term will include hatters, jewellers, comb makers, shoe makes, and sadlers, and all workers in leather, cabinet makers, all manufacturers of hard ware, &c. and in general the thousand occupations not included in the three great branches mentioned above. We make this distinction for the sake of exhibiting certain facts which have a bearing according to this classification. These facts are remarkable and worthy of great consideration. One is, that the class of *manufacturers* are protected with duties ranging from 45 to 200 pr. ct. while the class of *Mechanics* are protected with duties ranging, with a few exceptions, from 15 to 30 per cent only. Another fact is, that the enormous protection which the *manufacturers* have obtained, has been the only cause of dissatisfaction in the country; the protection which the *mechanics* enjoy, never having been complained of.

Another fact is, that the class of *manufacturers* have made almost all the noise about protection, and managed all the measures of the party. Another fact is, that although the *manufacturers* have enjoyed a protection so disproportionate to that enjoyed by the *mechanics*, they have not supplied the country at all as well with the products of their arts.

We wonder if the *mechanics* have ever thought of these facts.

CONGRESS.....The Tariff Bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and awaits the signature of the President. The Senate have receded from their amendments.—The reduction contemplated by this Bill is above $4,000,000; this taken from the estimate of the Secretary of the treasury, viz: $26,500,000, will leave 21,900,000; to this add 3 millions from public lands, and the whole revenue will be 24,900,000; leaving 12 or 14 millions surplus in the treasury. From the custom house returns for the first quarter of the present year, it appears likely, however, that the duties will far exceed the estimate of the Secretary—the whole revenue, from every source, amounting to near 40 millions; from this take the reduction, 4,000,000, and it will leave, say 35,400,000; leaving in the treasury, after paying the government expenses the enormous sum of 600 or 23 millions.

Sumpter Gazette.

Western Carolinian.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

JULY 30, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.

We have been requested to say that the following candidates are now before the people of Cabarrus County, for their suffrages at the August election:

Senate. Geo. Klutts and Archibald Houston. Esqrs. *Commons.* Dan'l. Barringer, George Ury, Wm. McEwne and John Russel. *Sheriff.* Wm. H Archibald, Rob't. Kirkpatrick and Jas. Barnhardt.

THE EFFECT of THE VETO UPON THE PRESIDENT'S PROSPECTS.

The enemies of the administration are beginning to talk, that the Veto of President Jackson will defeat his election. But they may chuckle,—it will have no such effect. We believe that like the Maysville veto, it will fix his popularity on a firmer basis. Even those who are in favor of the bank still give the President credit for his independence, and for the soundness of his constitutional principles, and will therefore lend their assistance to elevate again to the highest office in the people's gift. They would much prefer an open enemy to a pretended friend. They would rather for Gen. J. to express his opinions, than entertaining them, to conceal them for a popular purpose. They like his manly stand.

Pennsylvania, in particular, it has been tho't, will desert him, but in this they will be wofully mistaken. Not long since a meetin was held in Phila. at which resolutions were passed approving of his administration, and saying that they would support his re-election "bank or no bank." But even supposing Pennsylvania should desert him (which will not be the case) how will his election be endangered? She cannot control the election. His majority is not reduced down to thirty votes, and therefore whether she goes for or against him he will still be elected. So his enemies need not lay the "flattering unction," to their souls, that they will enjoy a triumph over him in November next.

Henry Clay was once as great an enemy to the bank as Genl. Jackson, and if a majority of the people were in its favor, they would scarcely take up an apostate to beat an open and manly enemy. As we before said, they prefer an open enemy to a pretended friend and they will therefore support Jackson "bank or no bank."

THE FAYETTEVILLE JOURNAL AND THE BANK VETO.

This print, known more for its reckless and illiberal course upon the subject of the Vice-Presidency, than for its own intrinsic merit, attempted to prove that all who were opposed to Van Buren were therefore opposed to Genl. Jackson. We noticed this shallow device at the time it appeared, and we recur to it again only for the purpose of proving the Editors to be opposed to the administration according to their own reasoning. Like every Van Buren print in this State, the Journal has pretended to be the exclusive friend of the President, upon the ground that it approved of every act of the executive, and accused those who chanced to differ with him on any *immaterial* subject, with *a want of friendship* for him. But now when a subject of exciting interest comes up and when the President risks his reputation for his principles, they are found against him. Is this friendship for the President? Is it *consistency*? But a branch bank is established in Fayetteville, and almost all the subscribers to the Journal are bank men, therefore he, to preserve his enviable reputation of a mere *hireling*, comes out for the bank too. It would be against his interest to approve of the Veto, therefore he enters his protest against it, but in very mild language, and sticks it in a remote corner of his paper among the advertisements, in order to prevent his overseer, the Editor of the Globe from seeing it. Blush for shame!

BRANCH, CARSON, McKAY & RENCHER.

It will be recollected that the gentlemen whose names head this article were the only four representatives from this State, who had the magnanimity and independence to refuse to give up their principles and those of their constituents, for the paltry bribe, which Mr. Adams' bill held out to *them* and to *their constituents*. For this they have received no small share of abuse from the Tariff advocates in this State: But while the allies of northern monopolists denounce them they receive, the approbation of every *true* Carolinian.

We wish that all our representatives had been actuated by the same lofty feelings.

An attempt will doubtless be made to injure these gentlemen by accusing them of refusing to settle the agitating question, and by calling Mr. Adam's bill, a bill of compromise. But the people will sustain them. *They* want no such compromise as that which robs them of twenty millions of dollars. They want no compromise except such a one as is founded upon the principles of justice and equality. They do not want a compromise which taxes the exchanges for *their* products, while it admits without a tax the entry into our ports of the exchanges for *northern* products. They do not want a compromise which taxes the poor and enriches the rich,—which makes "the poor poorer and the rich richer." No, they want one which will operate equally upon all classes of society;—one which scatters equal benefits, and imposes equal burthens; one which will raise a revenue adequate to the payment of the expenses of government, and one which will not dry up the fountains of Southern prosperity.

What will be the consequences to themselves Messrs. Branch, Carson and McKay will have the consolation of a clear conscience, upon which we should place a far higher value than upon any thing besides.

In the City of Raleigh there is published a paper (under the supervision of a certain ex-member of Congress, who has been, for some time, in hunt of an office,) called the "Constitutionalist." This paper was first established upon the ground that there was no paper in Raleigh, which spoke out for Southern rights, and that it was absolutely necessary to have one which would *do so*. But this was all *sham* pretence. The true object was to gain for Van Buren, the vote of this State. It came out therefore at first very warmly for Southern rights, and by this means got on its legs. But as soon as the Baltimore convention met, it began to cool down, and *now* that Mr. Adam's bill has been passed, it has thrown off the disguise, and come out for the Tariff. It will not be wondered at, therefore, that this print should deal in the most scandlous abuse of every *true* Southern man, in this State. Among those who come in for a share of its abuse are those who composed the Jackson meeting which was held in this place on the 4th inst. We do not notice this for the purpose of answering his low vulgar slang, but for the purpose of guarding the People of the west against it, since we have seen it,—(sent here no doubt by the G—) circulating very freely about here by some of the violent Clay men, in order to induce the belief that the Tariff has been *really* modified, and therefore to remove one of the strongest objections, which many have to that aspiring politician. The people of North Carolina ought to guard against such secret enemies, or they will be entrapped before they are aware that one has been set for them.

It has been asserted by the advocates of the Tariff, that it has no effect upon the cotton market. Is this assertion founded in truth? Let us see: If the imports of a merchant are taxed forty per cent. is not his cotton worth that much less to him? If he carries to Liverpool 100 bags of Cotton and buys $2,000 worth of goods with it, and when he lands them in one of our ports is taxed forty per cent. or has to pay $800 for the privilege of bringing them in, are not his goods reduced in value down to $1,200? Does it not therefore follow that the cotton is worth just $800 less to him than if there had been no tax? Common sense we think will say yes. And if it is worth $800 less to him of course he will give the farmer less for it;—he will not lose it. We will take a plainer case. We will say cotton is worth nine dollars in Rowan per hundred pounds, and ten dollars in Lincoln County. A farmer takes ten bales there weighing 250lbs. each, for which he wishes to get Iron. The iron owner agrees to take his cotton at $10 and to let him have Iron at $4. His $250 then will bring him 6, 222½ lbs. of Iron as things now are. We will now suppose that a tax of forty per cent. is laid upon all the iron that is brought into this county. With his ten bales of cotton then he buys $250 worth of Iron or 6,222½ lbs., but when he comes to the Rowan line, he has to pay 100 dollars or 2,472½ lbs. of his iron as a tax, he therefore only has 3750 lbs of iron or $150 worth left. Now does it not follow that with a tax of forty per cent upon iron, his cotton is worth 100 dollars less to him than if there were no tax? Nothing can be plainer. But it may be said why did not the farmer take cash for his cotton? We answer by saying, first that he could get $1 more in the hundred for it by taking iron, and secondly that he could get forty per cent more for iron in Rowan than he could get in Lincoln; and lastly he claims the natural right of trading so as to make the most out of his labor.

Tennessee is in motion.—This democratic State has at length made an effort to throw off the trammels, which has been placed upon her. Recently a very large and respectable meeting of the friends of the South held a meeting in Franklin, at which spirited resolutions were passed, denying that the State of Tennessee was represented in the Baltimore convention and therefore denouncing it, and recommending the call of a State Convention for the purpose of nominating Genl. Jackson and Philip P. Barbour for President and Vice President. The other counties will doubtless follow the example of Williamson, and the vote of the State will be received for Jackson and Barbour. We will publish the proceedings, at large, in our next.

We invite the attention of the reader to a sketch of the debate on the final passage of the tariff bill, which will be found in another column of our paper. It will show the reader that no Southern Senator considered the bill as a compromise, but *as bad, if not worse* than the Tariff of 1828. In vain, then, may the friends of the Tariff, in this section of country, attempt to spread the opinion that it is an adjustment of the question. *They* may think so, but *the true friends of the South* know that *it is not* an adjustment, but an attempt to fasten the system permanently upon the South.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. Rencher for various public documents, particularly for the President's message and Mr. McDuffie's second speech on the Tariff. The message will be found in to-day's paper and we ask for it that attention which the importance of the subject demands. It is as able a state paper as has appeared for many years. The question is handled in a most masterly manner. Every reader whether he be for the bank or against the bank must give the executive credit for his independence, and for the soundness of his constitutional views.

The speech we will endeavor to lay before our readers at some future time. It is an able vindication of Southern principles.

After being parched up almost by a long continued drought this section of country was visited by a fine refreshing shower of rain, last week. The crops were too far spent to be saved, though it will still be of incalculable advantage to our farmers.

A report is in circulation in this town that the CHOLERA is in Charleston, We do not vouch for its truth.

The Cholera, in New-York. On the 17th inst. 143 cases, 60 deaths. On the 18th, 139 cases 72 deaths. In Philadelphia there has been no report of any new case since the 17th. We think that city will be spared from the unwelcome visitor.

☞ A company has been formed in the city of Raleigh for the purpose of constructing a Rail-Road, one mile in length as a model. We think the plan a good one.

A correspondent in Lincoln county, says... "nine-tenths of the people of Lincoln will vote the Jackson and Barbour ticket." Well said for that Republican county.

Clay meetings have been held in Wake, Cumberland, Guilford, Craven and Lincoln counties in this State, at which resolutions were passed recommending Henry Clay for President and J. Sergeant for Vice President. The attempt to form a Clay ticket in this State will be worse than vain;—it cannot be done.

CELEBRATION AT WILKESBORO'.

In pursuance of a previous arrangement, a large number of the citizens of Wilkes county assembled at Wilkesboro' on the 4th July, to commemorate the Declaration of Independence. About 12 o'clock the people convened at the Court House, where they heard the Declaration read by Genl. S. F. Patterson, and were afterwards addressed by Col. Wellborn, who depicted with much animation the stern and devoted resolution of our forefathers in opposing every violation of the principles which involved their commercial freedom,—and presented the firmness, union, and perseverance of the patriots of the revolution as an example for the advocates of southern rights.

About 2 o'clock a procession was formed with Capt. Gilreath's Artillery Company at its head, and marched to the Yadkin bottom, below the town, where several hundred persons partook of a barbacue prepared for the occasion. Capt. Saml. Johnson, a soldier of '76 was selected to preside, and Capt. Lewis, another survivor of the revolution appointed to assist him.

The following sentiments were delivered by the President as regular toasts, which were drank:

4th July, 1776:—The pure effulgence of that day exposed the wicked devices of kingcraft, and revealed to man his long lost rights.

The surviving patriots of the revolution.—Honored relic of a sacred band:—They are more pure patriots for having toiled and bled in their country's cause.

The memory of Washington.—His life illustrates the dignity of virtue—his name our country's pride.

Thomas Jefferson.—The great advocate of the people, against Kings, nobles and excessive government.

President of the U. States.

Governor of North Carolina.

North Carolina.—More energy and diligence to her public councils—more enterprize to her people.

The American Fair.—We yield to no others but them.

The Constitution of North Carolina.—It has not grown with the growth of the State—its present operation violates the spirit of its own provisions.

The Constitution of the U. States.—Formed for the whole, it is administered for a part—a restoration of the purity of its original text will be the restoration of harmony to the Union.

The Union.—It was effected by compromise and can only be maintained by justice to all parties.

The present Tariff.—An intolerable taxation of southern agriculture to enrich northern manufactures.

The public Press.—Its servility prostitutes one of the noblest privileges of free government. Its independent services deserve the reward of patriotism.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Col. James Wellborn.—Free Trade—no protective tariff.

By Capt. Lewis, V. President.—Public opinion is the best corrective of public measures.

By Col. W. P. Waugh.—The next Legislature of N. Carolina: may it have the wisdom and energy to devote the funds of the State to its internal improvement, instead of wasting them in visionary and ruinous schemes of Banking speculation.

By Gen. S. F. Patterson.—The memory of Thomas Jefferson:—we cherish it and the political principles which he professed.

By Richard Allen, Esq.—Phillip P. Barbour: his splendid talents, unwaving firmness and untiring devotion to the cause of Southern rights entitle him to our warmest admiration:—may the next Vice-Presidency be his reward.

By B. T. Martin, Esq.—Gen. Jackson: The victory of New Orleans, adorns the brightest page in our country's history.

By Gen. Edmund Jones.—A judicious tariff: Such an one as will afford a reasonable protection to domestic manufactures.

By Col. Richard Allen, a revolutionary officer. success to the cause of free trade and state rights.

By Maj. B. F. Perry.—The union of the States—the palladium of our honor and glory—dumb and disgraced may he be who shall first seriously utter one sentiment in favour of its dissolution.

By Col. W. P. Waugh.—Genl. Jackson, for President, Philip P. Barbour, for Vice President and a judicious revenue tariff the surest way to preserve the union.

By W. J. Pinvill.—Judge Mangum—our distinguished Senator, who so ably sustained himself and the cause of the South in conflict with the champions of manufactures and monopolies.

By W. J. Laws.—May the next legislature have public spirit enough to call a convention to redress the grievances of the West.

By the Schoolmaster.—The pioneer of liberal principles.—The primum mobile of modern revolutions.

By Maj. Emmit.—The farmers, merchants and mechanics of our country: They are in time of peace our country's best support; in time of war her military Bulwark.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH JULY AT THE GOLD MINES.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Peter A. Summey & Co's. Store, Bracket Town, Burke county, by a number of gold miners and some farmers. The Declaration of Independence was read by Lawson H. Alexander, who was President, and Mr. Oscar Willis, Vice-President. The company then repaired to the grove and partook of an elegant Barbacue, furnished by Br. Jas. G. Scott. After which the following toasts were drank:

1st. The day we celebrate: the birth-day of freedom's fairest daughter.

2nd. The Congress of '76: who, in the dark hour of peril, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the cause of freedom. *(Drank standing.)*

3d. Washington and his compatriots in the revolution: let us honor the dead and reward the survivors *(Drank standing.)*

4th. The President of the United States: Old Hickory, tough wood and hard to bend.

5th. North-Carolina: Honest and unpretending; zealous to do right, and heedless of applause.

7th. Our Union: Nullifiers may shake, but cannot destroy it.

8th. The Tariff: A speedy compromise of the vexed question.

9th. State Rights: May they ever be duly protected.

10th. The Western States: The cherished children of the old thirteen; let them not be ungrateful.

11th. North-Carolina gold miners: May success reward their industry.

12th. Martin Van Buren: We will send him to rule over his oppressors.

13th. Members of the 22nd Congress: May their tongues run like steam-boats, nine knots to the hour, and many hours at a time.

VOLUNTEERS.

By L. W. Alexander, Esq. President of the day: The Union: Nullification cannot pluck one feather from its guardian eagle's wing, nor strike one Star from our national flag staff.

By Oscar Willis. Vice-President: Divide the Tariff by our wants, and you will never hear of dissension.

By John Wilfong, sen. Esq. a soldier of the revolution. Let the Wear and Cape Fear stand firm, and not appropriate any money for a State House, until the State of North-Carolina is equally represented in her Legislature.

By Henry Pettit, Esq. a soldier of the revolution: The liberty of conscience, the freedom of the press and a free trade universally.

Cy Samuel Davis, Esq. a soldier of the revolution: The old radicals, much abused by those in former times who now pretend to have adopted, but in truth have distorted, their doctrines.

By Joseph Pitman, Esq. a soldier of the revolution: Burke county: May it shortly become the seat of wealth and refinement, the garden of North-Carolina.

By Albert G. Forney: May we all be willing to drink of Madeira and cheer many times for revolutionary characters.

By Peter A. Summey: Temperance Societies always forget the 4th of July.

By Henry M'clung: No bottom to good Madeira.

By Peter A. Summey: May friendship draw the cork and wedded love the curtain.

By George Taylor: The tariff: let the South cease to exaggerate her burdens, and the North her benefits, and compromise will be easy.

By Dr. James G. Scott: The Fair.—The only endurable aristocracy; who elect without votes; govern without laws; decide without appeal, and are never in the wrong.

By Thomas L. Forney: The females of N. Carolina, the fairest of the fair: may they never be disappointed in their expectations, but reap the full enjoyment of their wishes.

By Oscar Willis: May the farmers around us be encouraged by the miners of Burke.

By Daniel Wilfong: May the gold miners meet with shallow pitting and rich grit for their reward.

By Peter A. Summey: Health of body, peace of mind, and four pennyweights to the hand.

By Dr James G. Scott: Mind; engaged in its best business, that of teaching man to mind his own business.

By Elcana Shuford: The constitution of the United States, the basis of law, liberty and independance: May we never leave it, till our fathers leave their graves and give us charters to be slaves.

By Oscar Willis: Lafayette's gifts, Washington's superiority, secured to us liberty and to them immortality.

By Martin B. Shuford: The President of the United States; When our country calls, let party die in war; we are all Americans.

By Henry W. Robinson, Esq. Our farmers: let them remember that the ox knoweth his owner, and take care that their cattle be not ashamed of their acquaintance.

By George Taylor: The President of the day: may health and prosperity rest on him to old age.

By L. Roberts: May we live under the shade of the Hickory, for the next four years.

By Oscar Willis: May each bosom, at every collection on the present occasion, be like ours, filled with the spirit of '76

THE TARIFF.—In the debate on this subject, while the amendments to Mr. Adams's Bill, were in progress in the Senate, Mr. Tazewell of Virginia said...

"That the duty was now 50 per cent. He estimated the change in the calculation of the pound sterling from $4.44 to $4.80, as over 4½ per cent. more; the value of the interest saved in abolishing the credit system, at 6 per cent. making over 60 per cent.; and adding to these the freight and commissions, the protection was considerably over 75 per cent. and yet gentlemen wanted more. Gentlemen having a majority would do just as they pleased; and it was therefore useless for him to say any thing more on the subject."

The same gentlemen also remarked, respecting the reduction on lower priced Woolens, which has been cried up as so great a concession:

"But we were told a boon, forsooth, was given to the South by only laying 5 per cent. on coarse woolens. On making a calculation of the numbers of persons in the south who would benefit by the importation of this coarse manufacture at the decreased duty, the average benefit would be one suit of clothes for every two hundred inhabitants; and Charleston, in whose favor it was said the alteration was made, would just receive twelve suits of clothes. A boon of twelve suits of clothes to Charleston! and therefore southern gentlemen should vote for the measure in consequence of this enormous liberality!"

The vote on the following motion shews how the practice of the Tariffites accords with their professions. It proves the

SINCERITY OF THE TARIFFITES.

"Mr. Hayne then rose to offer the last amendment he should offer to this bill. He had looked over this bill and was satisfied that many of the duties provided ranged considerably over 100 per cent. This, gentlemen had denied; and he now gave them an opportunity of testing their sincerity by their votes on the amendment he then offered. Mr. H. moved further to amend the bill by inserting a proviso that the duties in no case should exceed 100 per cent ad valorem.

After a debate, in which Messrs. Dickerson, Clay, Hayne, and Holmes, took part the question was taken, and the motion was rejected,—yeas 18, nays 28." *Evening Post.*

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Mercury dated

WASHINGTON, JULY 12, 1832, 10 o'clock, P. M.

We have just had up the amendments of the House to the Tariff Bill, which the Committee of Conferrence recommended the Senate to recede from. They were in fact by no means important, as the Bill is still left in a situation which makes it *worse than the Tariff of 1828.* It was distinctly admitted in the debate by Clay, Webster, Dickerson, Wilkins, Dallas, and other Tariff members, that the Bill, in the shape which it finally assumed, *distinctly recognized the protecting principle*, and so far its passage (to take effect after the payment of the public debt) was a distinct *triumph of the protecting system.* Clay insisted also that it distinctly recognized *the principle of his Resolution*, by which the unprotected articles were to be relieved from all taxation, and the burden of the revenue thrown almost entirely on the protected articles, whereby the wholesome discrimination was finally established. It was also insisted that the protection was in most cases fully adequate, and equal to that now enjoyed under the Tariff of 1828, and if in some few cases the protection was diminished in a small degree, yet the system being now by this Bill *fully recognized*, Congress certainly would at the next session, correct the evil and extend further protection to such articles as might require it. In the whole course of the final debate on this question, the success of the system, as embodied in the Bill, was distinctly asserted and acknowledged on all hands, so that there can now be no mistake on the part of any one, as to the true character of this Bill. Before any question was taken on the amendments, Mr. Bell moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill. It being the opinion of the Southern Senators that the motion was made at that time to throw on them the responsibility of voting for that motion before the Bill had assumed its final shape, and while it might be still open to amendment or to be recommitted, they voted against the motion; for which, at that time, there was I believe but ten votes. After all the amendments were got through, Mr. Hayne moved to recommit the Bill with instructions so to amend it, as to introduce a system of *ad valorem duties*, sufficient to raise money necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Government. It was decided that such a motion colud not be made after the House had finally acted on the subject, and the question now coming up directly on agreeing to the last amendment, wherby the bill would have been finally passed, Mr. Poindexter moved to postpone the Bill indefinitely, on the ground that it was clearly a worse Bill than the Tariff of 1828, and that its passage would rivet the system upon the country forever. The motion was lost by a vote of 16 to 30. Among the ayes were Bibb, Hayne, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler.

The Southern Senators who voted finally against the postponement, did so on the ground that it was better to pass any Bill than to leave matters as they now stand; and that however bad this Bill was, (and no one ventured to deny its *execrable character*) perhaps some reduction might hereafter be made. Some seemed, too, to think that as they had all voted against the Bill, originally, their sentiments had been *already expressed*, and that the responsibility of the measure was on those who passed it. Those views were by no means satisfactory to others, who took the ground, distinctly, that as the Bill was now no longer open to amendment, and the refusal to postpone it would make it a law, it was impossible for them to vote for a Bill which recognised the protecting principle, made an odious distinction between the protected and unprotected articles, left a surplus of 8 or 10 millions of dollars in the Treasury, and shut the door against all hope.

Tariff Logic.—A tariff paper has this quaint remark:

"The Southern Members say they are as much concerned to reduce the duties, as the Northern and Eastern Members are to retain them at their present rate. Then, according to the recommendation above, the Southern Members should not vote on the Tariff question."

According to the ethics of this writer, if a highwayman was on his trial for robbing an honest man of his purse, he would recommend that the injured party should not be allowed to give evidence in the case, inasmuch as he was interested in getting back his purse, as the robber was in keeping it.—*Bun. Con.*

ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

"An attempt at revolution has been made in Paris, which has been quelled. The first breaking out was at the funeral of Gen. Lamarque on the 15th of June. Splendid preparations were made, to do the last honors to the remains of the distinguished General. The procession after having passed through several streets, arrived opposite to the pont d' Austerlitz, where a scaffold, hung with black, and decorated with numerous flags, had been prepared to receive the body, while the speeches on the occasion were delivered. Here an immense crowd were assembled, which interrupted a part of the ceremonies. Gen. Lafayette addressed the people, and implored them not to sully the solemnity of the day by acts of discord or illegality. The rest is told in Gilliguani of the 6th June."

The account goes on to give details of various encounters between the rioters and the guards, and, in conclusion, says—

"At the Pont Notre Dame, opposite the Rue des Arces, a severe contest took place between the insurgents and the national Guard—of the latter, many were killed. Several battallions of the line were sent to their aid—the insergents fled to No. 30. Rue St. Martin.—Here General Substantions arrived, and all the insurgents capitulated. Galignani of the 7th says—'Paris is tranquil.' The King rode through many of the streets during the day, and was well received by the people. Various proclamations had been issued by Government. Paris was placed under martial law. Various arrests had taken place, including many persons of high standing. The loss of lives had not been exactly ascertained, but the number reached many hundreds. Business had resumed its wonted activity. The carlists are supposed to have been the instigators of this affair. The Duchess of Berry was in the west, and had declared herself *Regent of France*, but several of the departments were declared under martial law, and no danger was anticipated. The stocks had recovered from their fall.

FIVE Cents REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, some time in May last, PEGGY LEWIS, a bound Girl about fourteen years of age, tall, slim and pale faced. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said girl to me in Cabarrus County, eight miles North of Concord, but no expenses will be paid.

1w 29 WILLIAM GALLIMORE.

Commencal.

MARRIED, in this County, on the 26th inst. by Adam Strewalt, Esq. Mr. Saml. K. Kenerly to Miss Elizabeth Ireshour—all for Jackson.

DIED,

In this Town, on Thursday the 26th Instant *Mr. EZRA ALLEMONG.*

In Iredell County, on the 14th. Inst aged 83 years and 2 months, Catharine York, at her son Albert Yorks.

Also, in the same, on the 17th inst. Maj. *Washington Byers*, with the Bilious Cholic, aged about 36 years. He has left a disconsolate wife, and a number of relatives and friends to bemoan their loss. [*Communicated.*]

MARKETS.

SALISBURY JULY 30, 1832.

Cotton in seed		2.00
Do. clean		8,50 to 9,00
Corn		40
Oats		20
Sugar		9 to 11
Coffee		12 to 20
Salt		1,12
Iron		4 to 5
Molasses		30
Beeswax		18
Tallow		8
Flour		$3.00 3,25
Brandy		60
Whiskey		38 40
Nails		9 to 10
Loaf Sugar		18 to 20
Lead		8 to 10
South Carolina money discount		1 to 1½
Georgia do.		2 to 3

CHERAW July 21, 1832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.	80
Apple		35 40
Bagging	yd.	16 17
Bacon	lb.	7½ 8
Cotton		9½ 10 1-2
Corn	bush.	65
Coffee	lb.	16 18
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$4 $4 1-4
Molasses	gal.	37 1-2 40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.	75
Sugar		8 10
Whiskey	gal.	28 30
Wheat	bush.	75

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 21.

Brandy, Apple per gal.		50 to 55
Do Peach,		62½
Bacon		8a 8½
Corn		60
Cotton,	100lbs	9 to 9 50
Flour		$4 to 4 75
Salt		75 to 00
Sugar, brown		4 50 to 5
Coffee		7½ to 8½
Molasses		15 to 18
Flaxseed		30 to 35
Wheat		$1 20 [illegible]
Whiskey		[illegible]

A CARD.

ELDERS Coffey, Carlton and Quinn will pass through this place on Tuesday the 31st inst., and one of them will preach at 12 o'clock.

Cape Fear, & Yadkin Rail Road Co.

BOOKS of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened in the Town of Salisbury at the Hotel of Wm. H. Slaughter, and at the Mansion Hotel, and will remain open until the 29th. day of August next. The subscribers are pleased to learn from a recent communication to them from the commissioners at Wilmington that $100,000 of stock will be taken in the Towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville and that the route of the intended Road will shortly be surveyed by an eminent Enjineer.

July 26th. 1832.

JAMES MARTIN jr.
MICHAEL BROWN.
WILLIAM H. HORAH.
TOMAS L. COWAN.
MAX: CHAMBERS.

Town lots for Sale.

THERE Will be sold in Statesville, on the 21st of August next (being the Tuesday of the August Court) the following Town Lots and tracts of land belonging to the Estate of J. McClelland dec'd.—No. 17 lying on main street and second Lot west of the Court House,

ALSO

No. 57 and 59 Lying on the east side of centre street south of Dejournets; ALSO two tracts of land, one contains 100 acres the other 66 acres, lying on the waters of Cremp Creek, six or seven miles south of Statesville, and joining the lands of Jacob Troutman and others, where due attention and a reasonable credit will be given by me.

W. L. McCLELLAND, *Admr.*
with the will annexed.

July 22nd, 1832. 3t35

Notice.

THERE was taken up in Brown County, in the Forks of the Yadkin River, and Hunting Creek, by James Davis, sen. a small iron-gray mare colt, and entered on my Stray Book, on the 16th inst. which is supposed to be 2 years old last spring, and was valued at $3, by A. Smoot and Arthen Morrow.

G. ANDERSON, *Ranger of sd.* [illegible] *Co.*

July 20th, 1832. 3t36 pd

NOTICE.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $3 50 per ream, a few reams at $2, and a few reams of [illegible] at the usual price.

WANTED TO HIRE

IMMEDIATELY a boy about eleven or twelve years of age. Apply at this office.

July 21st, 1832.

POETRY.

From the Savannah Democrat.

HARD BUT FAIR.

The life in town 's a life of woe,
Of mischief dread and care,
Our neighbors vex us night and day,
With matters hard but fair.

How fair it seems to go in debt,
How hard sometimes to pay,
Because those folks who owe us most
Cut stick and run away.

It's hard sometimes to get in debt,
Because our credits down,
But fair with those who trust refuse,
For that's the way in town.

It's fair to ask a lovely miss,
A pleasant walk to take,
Along some stream or thro' some grove,
But hard to get a smile!

And if by chance you have a wife,
And children by her side,
It's fair to eat a scanty meal,
But hard to please the bride.

Sometimes to be like other folks,
A party we must make,
It's fair to ask the ladies there,
But hard to stop their clack!

Sometimes a grogshop heaves in view,
That seems to lure the eye,
It's hard to stop and take a dram,
But hard to pass it by.

Some folks in town would think it fair,
To join the Temperance roll
But oft they find it very hard,
To shun the flowing bowl.

The hardest case that I can find,
In every one to please
Some think it fair to pray erect,
And some upon their knees.

Some think it hard to pray at all,
And some would never cease,
But I should think it very fair,
To pray just when I please.

It's hard but fair to pay a debt,
It's fair but hard to die,
It's hard to live a life in town,
But fair—I know not why.

VARIETY.

Gratitude to God.—I esteem enjoyment the best proof of gratitude; nor do I think that we can pay a more acceptable duty to the Father of all Goodness, than by showing ourselves sensible of the favors he bestows upon us. It is indeed a glorious and fair world which we have for our inheritance. Look, how the sunlight sleeps upon yonder field covered with golden corn, and seems, like the divine benevolence, to smile upon the luxuriance which its power created. This carpet at our feet, covered with flowers that breathe, sweet as good deeds to Heaven—the stream that breaks through that distant copse, laughing in the light of noon and sending its voice through the hill and woodland, like a messenger of glad tidings,—the green boughs over our head; vocal with a thousand songs and inspirations of joy too exquisite for silence,—the very leaves, which seem to dance and quiver with delight,—think you, that these are so sullen as not to return thanks for the happiness they imbibe with being?—what are those thanks but the incense of their joy? The flowers send it up to heaven in fragrance, the air and the wave in music. Shall the heart of man be the only part of his creation that shall dishonor his worship with lamentation and gloom? When the inspired writers call upon us to praise our Creator, do they not say to us—'Be *joyful* in your God!'

Advertisements Extraordinary.—An Editor in Kentucky advertises for *fifty young crows*, for which he promises to pay the highest price in cash—and the owners of a new Store in Knoxville have notified the public that they wish to employ 16,973 waggons, besides all the carts in Knox County, to haul salt from King's Kenhawa and Goose Creek works. This latter seems to be a reasonable operation, considering the parties are new beginners and perhaps wish to make a display before the old dealers of the place. But the editor who would make a feast upon fifty young crows, deserves to be published for his extravagant notions. We should presume that a couple of these delicious birds would suffice to appease the most craving appetite of the most voracious eater in the whole editorial corps.

Hereditary honor.—Some people have so little of the Republican in them that they cannot bear to have any fame or credit attached to original merit.—However virtuous, enterprising, useful, brave, or otherwise worthy of applause a man may be, not one ounce of praise must be awarded him unless it can be proved that his ancestors were great or rich men. We lately noticed a newspaper essay in which the writer labored to show that Washington was descended from a noble Scottish family—and this being proven, the inferrence would be that his talents and virtues were hereditary! Nonsense! What matters it whether Washington's ancestors were peers or peasants, noble or ignoble? His cloud-clapt monument of his foundation on his own personal merit—and whether his mother was a queen or a washer-woman, it should not raise him one jot, or lower him one tittle in the estimation of a *true* American. It is time that genealogies were thrown aside, with all hereditary distinction, and that every man were respected only in accordance with his individual merit or demerit.

ON! It is stated that there is a project now on foot for bridging the Irish Channel, so as to connect Ireland and Scotland. The distance is *only* fifteen miles. How long will it be before there is a rail road from the United States to Europe, *via* straight over the Atlantic? Expect brother Jonathan will catch a Comet some these times, and ride about the Heavens to peddle "notions" amongst the star folks!

Advance of Intellect.

We find a lively remark on this subject in one of the English Magazines: "Ah, my dear, Mr. B. I fear this is all the good the march of intellect will do."—"*March* of intellect! my dear madam, I begin to think that is past and that it must now be the April intellect, one meets so many fools!"

Unparalleled Parsimony.—Monsieur Vandeville was one of the most remarkable men in Paris for his avarice. In the year 1735 he was worth one million sterling. At the age of 32 he contracted the fever, which obliged him to send, for the first time in his life, for a surgeon to bleed him, who asking him tenpence for the operation was dismissed. He sent for an apothecary, but he was as high in his demand. He sent for a barber, who at length agreed to undertake the operation for threepence a time, but says the stingy old fellow, "How often will it be requisite to bleed?" Three times answered the barber.—"And what quantity of blood do you intend to take?" About eight ounces was the answer.—"that will be ninepence—too much—too much," said the miser, "I have determined to adopt a cheaper way—take the whole quantity you design to take at three times, at one, and it will save me six pence;" this being insisted upon, he lost 24 ounces of blood, which caused his dissolution in a few days, and he left his immense property to the King.

Look and Learn.—A correspondent states that a well dressed woman accompanied by an apparently genteel man, was seen walking through one of the streets of Boston yesterday morning, in a state of intoxication. She afterwards sat down on the pavement, and resisted all the intreaties of her companion to proceed. Being left alone, she lay down, and went to sleep. One of the passers-by pinned a label to her clothing——"*Look and Learn*!" After being exposed for some time in this manner to the gaze of numerous spectators, some one took pity on the miserable wretch, laid her upon a wheelbarrow and trundled her off to some less public situation.

"A Horse! A Horse."—We have seen various anecdotes lately going the rounds of the papers, illustrative of the wonderful sagacity sometimes exhibited by several animals; but we think none are more remarkable than the following facts furnished by a creditable carrespondent:

A farmer in Strafford Co. N. H., had a horse, which he ordinarily kept tied in the stable with a halter. He has frequently been known to untie the halter with his teeth, open the stable door, which was fastened with a hasp on the outside, and get into the barn yard; then he would open the great barn doors, by disengaging from a bolt a stick four or five feet long, enter the barn and fill himself with hay. Afterwards, becoming thirsty, he would open a gate, which was thought to be securely fastened, go to the well, where the water was usually drawn with a bucket and sweep, *draw a bucket of water and drink*; then for the sake of variety, he would take down the field bars, help himself bountifully to clover, and return to the stable; where his master would find him next morning, looking as demurely as a new married damsel.

Love and Murder.—A duel was recently fought in Texas, by M. Page and Laquerk.—They wasted three shots: Page was wounded, but death paid the doctor a visit, and he has retired from practice. It was a love affair. Strange how ferocious love will make a fellow! Positively, we would not more than *half kill* a man for Venus herself, much less for even her fairest worshipper, for the special reason, that we should expect to come to the gallows. Any noose is better than a halter; and the ugliest woman on earth, is not half as ugly as death! Master Page, we pray you to turn over a new leaf. Don't *kill* a Doctor again. Do you know you are infringing upon the patent right of the faculty?

Treatment of the sick.—Nothing can be more ridiculous, more detrimental, or more likely to prove fatal, than the manner in which officious friends endeavor to injure the sick, by cramming them with what they foolishly call "light nourishing food." An individual no sooner complains of being unwell or is obliged to keep his bed, than it is, what nice thing shall I prepare for you? what food do you think you would like? as if the disorders were actually to be removed by tickling the palate, instead of, as in general, by observing for a short time, entire abstinence. Even during health, our greatest enemy is our stomach; we cram it to a surfeit, and we are in consequence, made to feel the effects of our imprudence, by the derangement of the system—and when we are no longer inclined to continue the error, when nature itself revolts at our absurd procedure, some officious friend readily steps forward to aid us in the work of folly. It is in this manner, also, that children are often made to suffer unnecessarily; they are petted and stuffed with sweetmeats and other trash, by their parents and nurses, who adopt that method of proving their affection.

"I have'nt the heart," exclaims the *tender* mother, "to refuse the child food when it asks me." In the majority of cases, by this course, the child is made sick, or its stomach is reduced to a condition in which it refuses every kind of plain and wholesome aliment; and though the cause of the malady is fully explained, and the necessity for rigid abstinence or for a proper selection of food is made manifest, yet still the vile practice of craming it with unwholesome trash, and at all hours in the day, is persisted in. If the child happens to have an uncommonly vigorous constitution, and is not entirely deprived of exercise, it may perchance recover, even under a treatment of this kind: if not, the result can easily be imagined. And this is called attention, care, anxiety, paternal fondness, and a variety of other misplaced appellations. It is in truth cruelty, folly—nay madness. Every reasonable, every feeling parent will avoid carefully the imprudent indulgence in so selfish a gratification, and the unnecessary and cruel experiments upon the health of their helpless offspring.

Journal of Health.

Fashions.—The origin of many fashions was in the endeavor to conceal some deformity of the inventor. Patches were introduced to the English in the reign of Edward VI, by a foreign lady, who in this manner ingeniously covered a wen on her neck. When the Spectator wrote, full-bottomed wigs were invented by one Duvillar, a french barber for the purpose of concealing an elevation in the shoulder of the Dauphin. Charls VII of France introduced long coats to hide his ill-made legs. Shoes with points, full two feet in length, were invented by Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Anjou, to conceal a large excrescence on one of his feet. When Francis I, was obliged to wear his hair short, owing to a wound received in the head, it became a prevailing fashion at court. Circumstances as silly as the following have been the origin of fashions. Isabella, daughter of Philip II, and wife of the Arch duke Albert, vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken; this siege, unluckily for her comfort, lasted three years; and the supposed tinge of her linen gave rise to a fashionable color, called L'Isabeau, a kind of dingy yellowish white.

Paris Spectator.

A farmer observing his servant a great while at breakfast, said, 'John, you make a long meal.' 'Sir, said John, 'a turkey of this size is not so soon eat as you think to!'

ACTAEON.

The famous story of Actaeon the Hunter, who for looking at Diana whilst bathing, was changed by her into a stag, and devoured by his own dogs, is ascribed by Palphatus in his treaties "De Incredibillibus Historiis to the" circumstance that a certain man named Actaeon, paying too much attention to his dogs, was completely ruined, on which the neighbors said, (as is often done in modern times,) "that he was eat up by his hounds," which saying being caught up by the poets, they arrested it as an actual fact.

Punctual hearer.—A woman who used to attend public worship with great punctuality, and took care to be always in time, was asked how it was she could always come so early; she answered, very wisely, "That it was part of her religion not to disturb the religion of others."

A foolish fellow having a house to sell took a brick from the wall to exhibit as a sample.

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Scenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk canblets,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected by himself in *PHILADELPHIA* and *NEW-YORK* from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any GOODS of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his GOODS, and the extreme lowness of his prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed towards him, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is

NEW & FASHIONABLE,

comprising every article that is usually kept in Stores.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. 14tf37

Salisbury, May the 10th 1832.

DR. ASHBEL SMITH.

IN a letter received by a friend, dated at Paris in April last, Doct. Smith requests that his respects be presented to his former patrons, and the citizens of Rowan in general, and to inform them that he expects to reach home in time to resume his practice of Medicine, by the first of August, or sooner.

He will occupy his room on Main Street near the Store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly. 29tf

$25 REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be STOLEN from the subscriber living in Winnsborough, on 27th May last a negro man named CATO. He is stout, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height speaks in a low tone of voice and is generally civil and polite—has an intelligent countenance and can read well. He is about 26 years of age and dark complexion.

Also Milly his wife, a large fat woman with an open pleasant countenance. They took with them three children. The eldest is a dark mulatto boy, about six years old, son of Milly named Carter—The second a girl, dark complexion, about two years named Caroline and third an infant about three months old named Eli.—The two last are children of Cato and Milly.

The above negroes were raised in Sumpter District, S. Carolina. If they are not stolen, they will attempt to pass, it is probable, as free.

The above reward, besides all necessary expenses will be paid to any person who will return the above negroes to the subscriber or lodge them in any jail, and give information, so they can be obtained. $100 for the apprehension of the thief upon conviction and $25 for the apprehension of the negroes. WM. BREARLY.

Winnsborough S. C., June 30 1832. 4t34

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock of

GOODS

belonging to the late firm of

KYLES & MEENAN,

all of which they are determined to sell at the

PHILADELPHIA & NEW-YORK

Prices. By strict attention to business, with a wish to be accommodating, we shall feel grateful for the patronage of our friends, and the people at large—at the old stand. 32tf

JOSIAH HUIE.
JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, July 6th 1832

JULIUS J. REEVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store, Rocky Mount, 14 miles West of Salisbury, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations; and if quality, variety & neatness of style, reduced prices, & close attention to business, be any inducement to purchasers, he hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

June 18th, 1832. 3mt39pd.

Look Here.

THE building of a new Court-House in the Town of Jefferson, Ashe County will be let to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday the day of September next, a plan of the building will be made known at the time, and may be seen in the clerks office. The building will be something like forty feet square, the wall of brick, &c. and probably will be required to be covered with zink. The undertaker will be required to give bond with approved security, for the performance of the work.

A. B. M'MILLAN,
J. SUTHERLAND,
A. M'MILLAN,
J. COUNCILL,
R. GENTRY. } COMMR.

July, 10th, 1822. 6t37

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced butchering in this place and that he will continue to butcher during the season. He will have beef in market on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings in each week at from two and a half to 3 1-2 cents per pound.

He would remind those who have beeves to sell that he will give the highest cash price for them at his residence 3 miles north of Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Mocksville Jonesville and Wilkesboro.' Pastufage will be furnished gratis to drovers, who may call at his house. 33.f

PETER J. SWINK.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Ranger of Rowan County, hereby forewarns all persons from keeping Strays and not entering the same under the penalty of the Law within the time prescribed. I will keep the Book my self about 5 miles from Salisbury at my residence. 5 34

WOODSON MONROE.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

REMOVAL.

HARRIS & BRAV would respectfully inform their friends the public generally, that they have removed the CARRIAGE-MAKIN ESTABLISHMENT, to their new Shop two doors below the former residence of Dr. Ferrand, on Water Street where they are always ready to attend to the calls of their friends, in their line of business such as the making and repairing of Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys &c.

☞ The blacksmith business is still carried on in all its various branches, by JOHN I. SHAVER, at his old stand. 30tf.

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. I. SHAVER.

June 16th, 1832. 28tf

New Goods!

DANIEL H. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of Sheet and Tin Ware, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tinware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange. 609

ACCOMMODATION!

MR GEORGE HARRIS

WOULD respectfully INFORM those who may visit the "Healing Springs" on Saturday the 5th of August that his house will be open for their accommodation a half a mile from the Springs. Every attention will be paid to those who may call on him and no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and agreeable. Attentive servants will be in waiting at the springs to take the horses of those who may wish to ride to them from his house.

July 21st 1832 2:34

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

AN Examination of the young ladies will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 30 and 31st inst.

The friends of the institution are particularly requested to attend.

3t34 BENJ. COTTRILL.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, North Carolina, on the first July, 1832.

Adam S. Allison	Daniel McLean
Francis Asbury	Wm. P. McClellann
Jas. Bane	Jas. McIver
Jas. Bing	Jas. McCollum
Sarah Beam	John McConnel
Mary Bryson	John McRay
Jacob Bostian	Alex'r. McHargus
Isabella Chipley 2	Jacob Parker
G W. Chipley	Mathias Poifer
John Crawford	D. J. Parkes
Jno. A. J. Campbell	Robt. Parsons
Jas. R. Campbell	Thos. Reynolds
John Curtin	Elizabeth Rand
Geo. F. Davidson	John Snider
Theo. Falls 2	John Shean
Anne Green	Rich'd. M. Stevenson
John Gaither	John Smidcal
Alex'r. Green	Easter Thorpe
Robt. S. Gracey	Lipskom Tuck
Mary Hanstan	Frances W. Turner
Abner Hair	Roby Tucker
Elizabeth Hester	Wm. Wynns
W. N. Hampton	A. J. Wonke
Benj. Huie	Jas. Walker
John Lea	Thos. R. Watts
Alex'r. Long	A. Woolworth
Alex'r. E. Lowrance	John Wallis
David Moose	Alex'r. Williams
Wm. A. Mortison	John M. Waugh
Thos. Murdoch	

3t34 W. KERR, P. M.

W. J. JONES ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831 92tf

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

A LARGE RECORD-BOOK, containing ten quires of fine Paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop, Confectionary, and a House for Boarders, where they will find in a plain, cheap, wholesome manner and style.—*Fayetteville April 1st 1832.*

BLANK DEEDS

OF every description, neatly printed and kept constantly for sale at